

SOURCE: 51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes appear at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997.

DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 61.121 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations in this subpart is to insure the health and safety of employees of the Panama Canal Commission, to prescribe procedures for coordination with the Government of Panama concerning communicable disease surveillance, and to comply with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) concerning such surveillance.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

§ 61.122 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Aedes aegypti Index means the ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the number of houses in a limited well-defined area on the premises of which actual breeding-places of *Aedes aegypti* are found, and the total number of houses examined in that area.

Boarding official (admeasurer) means an official or employee of the Panama Canal Commission specially trained and assigned to communicable disease surveillance duty by authority of the Chief, Occupational Health Division.

Certificate of vaccination means a certificate of vaccination or revaccination against cholera, or yellow fever conforming with the rules and models prescribed by the International Health Regulations.

Chief, Occupational Health Division means the officer of the Panama Canal Commission responsible for the application of these regulations.

Communicable disease means an illness due to an infectious agent or its toxic products which is transmitted directly or indirectly to a well person from an affected person, animal, or arthropod (including insecta and arachnida) or through the agency of an intermediate host, vector or the inanimate environment.

Communicable disease surveillance means the surveillance or quarantine of a person, vessel, or other conveyance, animal or thing, in such place

and for such period of time as may be specified in the regulations in this subpart.

Contamination means the presence of undesirable substance or material which may contain pathogenic microorganisms.

Day means a period of 24 hours.

Deratting certificate means a certificate issued with respect to a vessel by the competent health authority of a port, in the form prescribed by the International Health Regulations, recording the inspection and deratting of the vessel.

Deratting exemption certificate means a certificate issued with respect to a vessel by the competent health authority of a port, in the form prescribed by the International Health Regulations, recording the inspection and exemption from deratting of the vessel which has a negligible number of rodents on board.

Disinfection means the act of rendering anything free from the causal agents of disease.

Disinfestation means the act of destroying the vectors of a communicable disease.

Disinsecting means the act of destroying insects or other arthropod vectors of communicable disease.

Foreign port means any seaport other than a port of the United States or of the Republic of Panama.

Fumigation means the process by which the destruction of vermin and rodents is accomplished by the employment of gaseous agents.

Immunity means the condition of being protected against a particular disease, either as a result of artificial immunization or through a previous attack of the disease in question.

Incubation period means the period between the implanting of disease organisms in a susceptible person and the appearance of clinical manifestations of the disease.

Infected area means an area (as defined in the International Health Regulations): (1) Where there is a non-imported case of cholera, or (2) where there is a nonimported case of plague, or there is plague infection among rodents; or (3) where there is a non-imported case of yellow fever, or there

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is activity of yellow fever virus in vertebrates other than man.

Infected person means any person who is suffering from a quarantinable disease or who is considered by the Chief, Occupational Health Division to be infected with such a disease.

Infected vessel means a vessel determined to be infected with an internationally quarantinable disease, as recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO).

International Health Regulations means the regulations adopted by the 22nd World Health Assembly in 1969, as amended by subsequent Assemblies for the International Surveillance of Communicable Diseases, (3rd Edition, Annotated, 1983).

Isolation means (1) when applied to a person or group of persons, the separation of that person or group of persons from other persons in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection; and (2) when applied to animals, the separation of an animal or group of animals from other animals or vectors of disease in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection.

Port of Panama means any seaport in the Republic of Panama.

Port of the United States means any seaport in the United States, in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and in territories or possessions of the United States.

Pratique means authorization granted by the Chief, Occupational Health Division in writing or via radio releasing or provisionally releasing a vessel from quarantine, without relieving the vessel from completing the necessary documentation.

Quarantinable disease means a specific communicable disease such as cholera, plague, or yellow fever for which WHO requires specific quarantine measures.

Rodents means gnawing mammals capable of transmitting or harboring quarantinable diseases.

Suspect means a person who is considered by the Chief, Occupational Health Division as having been exposed to infection by a quarantinable or other dangerous infectious disease and to be capable of spreading that disease.

Suspected vessel, means a vessel that is suspected to be infected with an

internationally quarantinable disease as recognized by WHO.

Valid means (1) with respect to a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate issued for a vessel, a certificate issued by the competent health authority for a port not more than 6 months before presentation of the certificate to the Chief, Occupational Health Division, or if the vessel is proceeding to a port designated or approved for the issuance of such certificates, not more than 7 months before such presentation; and (2) with respect to a Certificate of Vaccination, a certificate presented within the applicable period of immunity prescribed in §61.124.

Vector means an animal (including insects), plant, or thing which conveys or is capable of conveying pathogenic organisms from a person or animal to another person or animal.

WHO means the World Health Organization, an international organization which acts as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work and is charged with eradicating or controlling epidemic, endemic and other diseases.

Yellow fever receptive area means an area in which the virus of yellow fever does not exist but where the presence of *Aedes aegypti* or any other domiciliary or peri-domiciliary vector of yellow fever would permit its development if introduced.

[51 FR 21361, June 12, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 33748, June 23, 1997]

§61.123 Periods of isolation and surveillance.

Except as otherwise provided with respect to infected persons, isolation or surveillance shall not exceed the following appropriate incubation period for internationally quarantinable diseases:

- (a) Plague: 6 days.
- (b) Cholera: 5 days.
- (c) Yellow fever: 6 days.

§61.124 Periods of immunity.

The following shall be the recognized period of immunity after successful immunization: